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waited until the French heavy guns opened, the walls would be knocked to splinters, and he would lose both fort and garrison.

In his account of the unsuccessful defence of Fort William Henry, M. Waddington fails to do full justice to the gallant efforts of the defenders. He gives the impression that the display of the white flag was sudden and without sufficient reason. His eyes are too closely fixed upon Montcalm's skilful approaches to note the struggles and sufferings of the garrison. In describing the massacre which followed he minimizes the loss of life, even seriously quoting the ridiculous estimate of Vaudreuil of five or six as a possibility, though lending more weight to the opinions of Lévis and Père Roubaud, who were agreed that fifty were killed. Perhaps this is not too much partiality to expect of even so scholarly a French writer. The spirit of the narrative is studiously fair throughout.

It is unfortunate that a book so rich in material is not provided with a detailed table of contents, to say nothing of an index. The table of contents occupies half a page.

HENRY E. BOURNE.

Mémoires du Comte de Moré (1758-1837). Publiés pour la Société d'Histoire Contemporaine par M. GEOFFROY DE GRANDMAISON et le Comte de PONTGIBAUD. (Paris: Alphonse Picard et Fils. 1898. Pp. 343.)

CHARLES-ALBERT DE MORÉ DE PONTGIBAUD, afterwards the Comte de Moré, was born April 21, 1758. He was the second son of the Comte de Pontgibaud, whose estates were in Auvergne. In 1773 he went to live in Paris, where he at once gave himself up to such a life of dissipation that his family became alarmed lest they should be scandalized. Accordingly they decided to have him imprisoned and procured a *lettre de cachet* for the purpose, ordering him to be confined in the castle or *donjon* of Pierre-en-Cize. This was in 1775. In the autumn of 1777 he dug his way through the ten-foot wall of his cell and made his escape. Through a neighbor he announced this to his father. Having learned that Lafayette and other Frenchmen had gone to help the Americans against the British, he proposed to his father through the same messenger to try the fortunes of war in America. His father consented and granted him a pension, and ere long the young man was crossing the Atlantic.

His vessel was wrecked in Chesapeake Bay and plundered by pirates and he himself left destitute. He made his way to Williamsburg, and saw Governor Jefferson, who gave him a passport, with which he set out to find the army. He presented himself to Lafayette, who made him an *aide-de-camp*. He seems to have been constantly with Lafayette from that time forth.

His first battle was the battle of Monmouth. Of Lee's retreat he says: "I was present at that affair, when M. de Lafayette was under the orders of Lee. We were beaten completely; our soldiers fled in the

most beautiful disorder ; we were never able to rally them, nor to make as many as thirty men stop ; and, as is usual, the general who commanded was accused of treason." The author of the *Mémoires* speaks rather briefly of the operations of the army about New York, but he gives in considerable detail the story of Arnold and André. He tells us that he was present with Colonel Hamilton when the latter examined the prisoner who proved to be Major André.

A feature of the siege of Newport is thus described : " Scarcely had the troops of the line disembarked when the militia arrived to the number, I believe, of ten thousand men, as well on foot as on horseback. I have never seen a more comical spectacle." He proceeds to describe them, then he adds : " I judged that these warriors did not come to see the enemy too near, but to help us to eat our provisions ; I was not deceived ; the latter disappeared with rapidity."

When Lafayette returned to France after the raising of the siege of Newport, the Comte de Moré (to call him by a title he did not yet bear) went with him. He likewise returned to America with him, and remained with the army until the surrender of Cornwallis.

In 1793, an exile from France and without means, the count learned one day that the American government proposed to pay its debts. He came to America at once, and received for his services, including interest, fifty thousand francs. The account of this visit is among the most interesting portion of the memoirs. The count met here many noted French refugees, and he also conversed with American statesmen.

The count's view of the French Revolution was rather a melancholy one. He had little sympathy for the revolutionists, but clung to the last to the old order. He was urged to join his former brothers in arms and serve under Lafayette, but he refused. " It has been well said," he remarks, " that the most difficult thing is not to do one's duty, but to know it. I have done mine because I knew it. . . . I believed that I should put myself on the side of the monarchy by emigrating."

These memoirs are written in a style that is straightforward and without flourish, but they are almost always interesting because the count was during much of his life in the midst of stirring events. The *mémoires* proper end with 1814. The volume contains, besides, fifty-one letters of the count, written during the years 1815-1832. There are five engravings in the volume, among them a portrait of the count himself. There are numerous footnotes by the editors, chiefly biographical of persons mentioned in the text. A translation of the memoirs, under the title *A French Volunteer of the War of Independence*, was published in 1898. It should be said also that the French was printed in 1828, but (Honoré de Balzac having been the printer) that edition is now very rare.

EDMUND C. BURNETT.